Remarks

Claims 1-22 are pending.

Claims 11 and 12 were both rewritten in independent form to include the limitations of Claim 1.

A Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement and an Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal accompany this Amendment.

REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejects Claims 1-10 and 13-22 on the ground of being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0212494 (Stilp) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,546,231 (Someya et al.).

Stilp discloses a security network 400 (Figures 2 and 4) including an intrusion sensor 600 (Figure 1), a transponder 100, a base unit 200 (Figures 1 and 2), and a controller function 250 (Figure 3). The base units 200 can take on physical embodiments including a handheld unit 260 (Figure 4), such as that used as a cordless telephone handset. The security network 400 may be controlled by the user via a keypad 265 (Figure 4), which may be implemented in the handheld unit 260 along with a display 266 (Figure 4). A particular transponder 100 may be labeled "Living Room Window" so that any alert generated by the security network 400 can identify by label the room in which the intrusion has occurred. The labels created for the various devices can also be displayed on the display 266 to show, for example, which zones are in an open or closed state. A first base unit 200 may include a camera 213 (Figure 3), and a second base unit 200 may include the display 266 on which pictures may be viewed. The first base unit 200 may periodically record and/or send pictures to the second base unit 200, and in particular, the first base unit 200 may record and/or send pictures during the time in which the first base unit 200 is detecting an attempted intrusion. This may enable the user to obtain a picture based record of the activities involving a vehicle during the time when parked and the user was away from the vehicle.

Each controller function 250 performs configuration of the security network 400 whereby each of the other components are identified, enrolled, and placed under control of the master controller 251, and monitoring of each of the sensors, both directly and indirectly, to determine, for example, whether a likely intrusion has occurred, whether glass breakage has been detected, or whether motion has been detected by a microwave- and/or passive infrared-based device. Stilp, paragraphs 138-146.

The Examiner relies upon Someya et al. (Figure 1, col. 2, l. 31 through col. 3, l. 16; col. 4, l. 64 through col. 5, l. 28; and col. 5, ll. 48-62) for a jog dial 9, provided as a rotary operation key, which is rotated to scroll and display various display items such as a sent history list or a telephone directory list displayed on a liquid crystal display 7 of a portable telephone device 1. This portable telephone device 1 includes a CPU 10 that controls LCD driver circuit 7A based on input directed information to display various information in accordance with the directed information (e.g., input telephone number, menu items, sent history, or telephone directory) on the liquid crystal display 7.

Figures 8A-8F (retrieval of a telephone directory list) of Someya et al. show that when the jog dial 9 is rotated or the read key 8I is pushed in the state that a call is not made to direct to read the telephone directory list, in the portable telephone device 1, a partner's name registered as the telephone directory list is read out from EEPROM 13 and is displayed on the liquid crystal display 7. When the telephone directory list is read out, as shown in Figure 8A, registered in the abbreviated dialing "001" is displayed at the center of the liquid crystal display 7, registered in the last abbreviated dialing "100" is displayed above that, and registered in the abbreviated dialing "002" is displayed below that. In this case, the cursor K1 is displayed at the center of the telephone directory list, that is the abbreviated dialing "001", and the partner of the abbreviated dialing "001" is being selected at this time.

As shown in Figures 9A-9E (character input mode) of Someya et al., when the telephone directory list is registered, Kana characters can be input to register a partner's name, and at the same time, the input Kana characters can be converted into the Kanji characters when the Kanji converting mode is set. In the case of inputting the Kana characters, the jog dial 9 is first pushed in the inner direction of the body case in the state that a call is not made, to read the menu prepared in the portable telephone device 1. Then, the jog dial 9 is rotated in a predetermined direction to find the character input mode from among the menu items (that is the jog dial 9 is rotated to display the cursor K1 at the item of the character input mode). In this state, the jog dial 9 is pushed in the inner direction similarly to set the character input mode. The character input mode picture shown in Figure 9A is displayed on the liquid crystal display 7 by this setting operation.

Figures 10A-10C and 11A-11C of Someya et al. show an alarm clock setting operation mode of the portable telephone device 1.

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*, a system for a structure comprising: a server including a wireless transceiver; a plurality of sensors, each of the sensors including a wireless transceiver adapted to communicate sensor information to the wireless transceiver of the server; and a portable fob including a user input device, a display and a wireless transceiver adapted to communicate with the wireless transceiver of the server, the user input device and the display cooperating to provide at least one of a first rotary menu for displaying the sensor information of the sensors and a second rotary menu for configuring the sensors.

The references do not teach or suggest a user input device and a display cooperating to provide at least one of a first rotary menu for displaying sensor information of a plurality of sensors and a second rotary menu for configuring such sensors.

The Examiner admits (Office Action, page 4, lines 1-3) that Stilp does not teach or suggest a user input device and a display cooperating to provide at least one of a first rotary menu for displaying sensor information of sensors and a second rotary menu for configuring such sensors.

In fact, Stilp does not teach or suggest what might be displayed on the display 266 except for pictures or which zones are in an open or closed state. Stilp does not teach or suggest how the open or closed state of the zones are displayed, much less any rotary menu for displaying sensor information of a plurality of sensors. Stilp also does not teach or suggest displaying configuration of the security network 400, whereby components are identified, enrolled, and placed under control of the master controller 251, much less any rotary menu for configuring sensors.

At best, Someya et al. discloses menus of a portable telephone device 1, which menus pertain to information of that portable telephone device 1, such as telephone numbers, sent history, or a telephone directory. While the Examiner might construe Figures 8A-8E of Someya et al. to be a rotary menu for retrieval of a telephone directory list, and Figures 9A-9E of Someya et al. to be a menu for inputting characters to the portable telephone device 1, Someya et al. adds nothing to Stilp regarding any first rotary menu for displaying ***sensor information of*** a plurality of ***sensors*** and a second ***rotary*** menu ***for configuring*** such ***sensors***, in which such sensors include a wireless transceiver adapted to communicate such sensor information to a wireless transceiver of a server.

Therefore, for the above reasons, Claim 1 patentably distinguishes over the references.

Claims 2-10 depend either directly or indirectly from Claim 1 and patentably distinguish over the references for at least the same reasons.

Claims 5, 6 and 8 are not separately asserted to be patentable except in combination with Claim 1 from which they indirectly depend.

Furthermore, Claim 9 recites that the second rotary menu forms a rotary menu; and that a thumbwheel encoder scrolls through a list of potential sensor names on the rotary menu in order to name one of the sensors in response to a selector button.

Here, the Examiner relies upon Someya et al. and refers to a "list of potential items names (Directory name)". Actually, Someya et al. discloses an "electric potential" and a "ground potential". Someya et al. does not expressly recite any "Directory name". At best, Someya et al. discloses retrieval of a telephone directory list in Figures 8A-8F, and that (col. 5, ll. 11-13) "[i]n the portable telephone device 1, desired characters can be input by the operation of the jog dial 9 to make the telephone directory list." Someya et al. does not teach or suggest that a thumbwheel encoder scrolls through a list of ***potential sensor names on*** a ***rotary menu in order to name*** a ***sensor in response to a selector button***. Stilp, which discloses configuration of a security network 400 whereby each component is identified, enrolled, and placed under control of a master controller 251, and in which a configuration program asks a user to identify labels or names of two transponders 100, adds nothing to Someya et al. regarding a thumbwheel encoder scrolling through a list of ***potential names on*** a ***rotary menu***.

Therefore, for the above reasons, Claim 9 further patentably distinguishes over the references.

Claim 13 is an independent claim, which recites, *inter alia*, a portable fob comprising: a portable housing; a wireless communication port adapted for wireless communication with a server; a user input device; and a display, the user input device and the display cooperating to provide at least one of a first rotary menu for displaying information from the server for at least one of a plurality of sensors and a second rotary menu for configuring at least one of the sensors at the server.

The references do not teach or suggest a user input device and a display cooperating to provide at least one of a first rotary menu for displaying information from a server for least one of a plurality of sensors and a second rotary menu for configuring at least one of the sensors at the server.

The Examiner admits (Office Action, page 5, last line through page 6, line 2) that Stilp does not teach or suggest a user input device and a display cooperating to provide at least one of a first rotary menu for displaying information from a server for a sensor and a second rotary menu for configuring such sensor at such server.

In fact, Stilp does not teach or suggest what might be displayed on the display 266 except for pictures or which zones are in an open or closed state. Stilp does not teach or suggest how the open or closed state of the zones are displayed, much less any rotary menu for displaying information from a server for a sensor. Stilp also does not teach or suggest displaying configuration of the security network 400, whereby components are identified, enrolled, and placed under control of the master controller 251, much less any rotary menu for configuring a sensor at a server.

At best, Someya et al. discloses menus of a portable telephone device 1, which menus pertain to information of that portable telephone device 1, such as telephone numbers, sent history, or a telephone directory. While the Examiner might construe Figures 8A-8E of Someya et al. to be a rotary menu for retrieval of a telephone directory list, and Figures 9A-9E of Someya et al. to be a menu for inputting characters to the portable telephone device 1, Someya et al. adds nothing to Stilp regarding any a first rotary menu for displaying information ***from*** a ***server for*** a ***sensor*** and a second ***rotary*** menu ***for configuring*** a ***sensor at*** a ***server***.

Accordingly, for the above reasons, Claim 13 patentably distinguishes over the references.

Claims 14-22 depend either directly or indirectly from Claim 13 and patentably distinguish over the references for at least the same reasons.

Claims 17, 18 and 20 are not separately asserted to be patentable except in combination with Claim 13 from which they directly or indirectly depend.

Claim 21 further patentably distinguishes over the references for similar reasons as were discussed above in connection with Claim 9.

Allowable Subject Matter

It is noted with appreciation that the Examiner states that Claims 11 and 12 are objected to as depending from a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including the limitations of the base claim.

Claims 11 and 12 were both rewritten in independent form to include the limitations of Claim 1. Accordingly, it is submitted that Claims 11 and 12 are in condition for allowance.

Reconsideration of the rejection of Claims 1-10 and 13-22 and early allowance of the Application are requested.

Respectfully submitted,

/Kirk D. Houser/

Kirk D. Houser
Registration No. 37,357
Attorney for Applicants

(412) 566-6083